

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy;
moderate northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 58.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 11.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HINDENBURG LINE PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT; FOCH IS CIRCLING ST. GOBAIN FOREST BASE; FRENCH AND BRITISH AT GATES OF ST. QUENTIN

McADOO DEMANDS TAX FREE LIBERTY BONDS WITH A \$30,000 LIMIT

Asks Congress to Fix Exemption During War and Brief Period Thereafter.

TO PROTECT HOLDERS
Wants Dealings in Issues on Exchanges Stopped by Statute.

HE SEEKS LARGER POWERS

Also Calls for Increase of War Savings Certificates to Four Billions.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The need of immediate legislation of a character affecting the whole financial structure of the United States was urged by Secretary McAdoo in an identical letter addressed to Chairman Kitchin (N. C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Simmons (N. C.) of the Senate Finance Committee.
Almost on the eve of the greatest Liberty Loan drive Mr. McAdoo requested, virtually demanded, that Liberty bonds be tax free up to \$30,000 during the war and for a limited period thereafter; that his own powers be increased to correspond practically to those of the Ministers of the Exchequers of foreign Powers allied with the United States; that the issue of War Savings certificates be increased from \$2,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000, and that the \$1,000 limitation on personal holdings of these certificates be lifted.

Submits Draft of a Bill.
Accompanying Mr. McAdoo's letter to the chairman was a long draft of a bill to cover the recommendations for new legislation. The delay in the passage of the \$5,000,000,000 revenue bill with the consequent feeling of uncertainty makes necessary that this legislation should be enacted upon immediately, Mr. McAdoo pointed out.
The Secretary suggested the wisdom of working out a plan similar to that in Canada, whereby dealing in war issues of bonds on exchanges would be closed and the substitution of a market for them through the banking institutions of the country, acting in close cooperation with the War Finance Corporation.

Income from Liberty bond investments held by corporations should also in Mr. McAdoo's opinion be exempt up to \$30,000 and until the end of the calendar year following the year in which the war ends from the excess profits or war profits tax.

For aggregate investments in the first, second and third Liberty loan bonds Mr. McAdoo would have the tax free exemption as high as \$45,000. As these bonds are free of the normal tax, it would make them entirely free of tax up to the amounts specified.

A Complete Surprise.
Mr. McAdoo's letter came as a complete surprise. There had been no indication either at the Capitol or at the Treasury Department of the intention of the Administration to seek the far reaching legislation now asked.

The reason for asking that Liberty bonds be made tax free to a certain extent was made clear in his letter. A principal reason is that in his role as investor the Government should compete with other Government bonds, Federal, State and municipal, which are entirely tax free and are therefore more attractive.

Other Recommendations.
Mr. McAdoo also made these recommendations in his letter:
That he should be authorized to deposit the proceeds arising from the payment of war profits taxes with depositaries in the United States in the same manner as the proceeds of income and excess profits taxes are now deposited with qualified banks and trust companies.
That the President should be empowered

Continued on Fourth Page.

British Coal Heavers Strike; Ships Halted

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Coal heavers who coal the hundreds of ships arriving and departing from this port, many of them carrying war supplies, have gone on a strike for higher wages. Ships are being held up and the transport of food has been delayed owing to the inclusion in the strike of 2,000 dock laborers. Officials of the strikers' union assert that the efforts to prevent a strike failed and that the walk-out of the men is unauthorized.

YANKEE TANKER SINKS A U-BOAT

One Shot Hits Submarine Amidships 1,500 Miles East of Sandy Hook.

FIGHT LASTS 40 MINUTES

Submersible Turns Bottom Up and Disappears—Oily Bubbles on Sea Surface.

One of Germany's largest cruising submarines that have been making life precarious for New England fishermen and others was sent to the bottom 1,500 miles east of Sandy Hook on September 3 by a shot from a six-inch naval gun on the deck of the American battleship Frank H. Buck, according to the report of the tanker's captain, who reported the sinking to the Navy Department yesterday. The captain said the submarine opened fire on his vessel at a range of 1,400 yards, but found after an interchange of shots that her guns were outpointed by the tankers and started to withdraw when she was hit.

As the American crew of the vessel told the story yesterday, it was early in the morning of September 3 that the lookout on the tanker spied a light ahead and reported:

"Tanker dead ahead, sir."
"Aye, aye," was the acknowledgment and the captain put his glass on the stern. After studying her for a time he became convinced that she was a submarine and the American gunners quickly had their pieces ready for command to fire.

When the two vessels were almost abreast they turned away from each other and the heavy gun on the stern of the American vessel barked and the shell sent up a grayish white smoke and a shower of the enemy craft. The U-boat's guns replied and for a time there was a lively running fight, which ended when a shell from the six-inch American gun ripped into the submarine amidships at the base of her conning tower.

After the shell struck home the American crew, most of whom had crowded on deck to watch the fight, saw a huge spout of water leap upward and heard the roar of an explosion. The submarine heaved, turned bottom up and then disappeared.

The Americans let loose a cheer and indulged in "The Star Spangled Banner." The tanker steamed over the spot where the submarine had last been seen. Oily bubbles on the surface of the water and splintered wreckage testified to the fact that another of the Kaiser's tin fish had gone to the bottom. The fight lasted forty minutes.

U. S. STEAMER DORA SUNK BY A TORPEDO

Victim of Attack on Cargo Convoy—Crew Is Saved.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The American steamship Dora, formerly under the Austrian flag, was torpedoed and sunk on September 4, approximately 400 miles off France, as the result of an attack on a cargo convoy. The crew was rescued.

The steamship was struck at 9:30 A. M. A calm sea enabled the crew of eighty-five to escape. They were picked up by destroyers. The submarine daintily took up a position about 150 yards from the starboard column and about an equal distance from the nearest destroyer and fired a single shot. The shot was heading the column of three vessels.
The lookout reported seeing a periscope just after the wake of the torpedo was discovered, but nothing more was seen of the submarine. The torpedo struck aft, throwing the cargo of army supplies as high as the mast tops, but only one member of the crew was hurt.
The destroyer immediately dropped numerous depth charges. Owing to the speed with which the warships acted and the close proximity of the U-boat it is possible that the submarine was either destroyed or badly damaged.

19-20 AND 32-36 FIRST CALLED IN NEW WARDRAFT

Crowder Expects 1,500,000 Recruits; Questionnaires to Be Mailed Monday.

BOYS OF 18 HELD BACK

Appeal Made to Employers to Aid Decisions on Industrial Deferrals.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Acting under the provision of the new draft law empowering the President to determine the sequence of ages in which the new registrants shall be called, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced to-day that the first call to the colors will embrace those between the ages of 19 to 20 and 32 to 36, both inclusive.

"I want every flag flying and every band playing on registration day," said Gen. Crowder after making this announcement.

Orders were telegraphed to-night to all of the draft boards to begin the classification of these age groups before the others in order that the induction of those selected for military duty shall be expedited as much as possible. This order directed the draft boards on a day to be selected, probably next Monday, to mail questionnaires to men within these age limits only.
They will be treated as one group and may be weeks before the older and younger men will receive their questionnaires and their classification be begun.

First Service Calls in October.

Complete classification of the registrants between the ages of 19 and 20 and 32 and 36 will not take more than forty-three days, Gen. Crowder believes. It is expected, indeed, to have some of the registrants, perhaps 1,000,000 or more, ready for calls to service beginning next month.

Two reasons underlie the action of the President and Gen. Crowder in determining upon these age sequences. First, because of the feeling throughout the nation that boys of 18 are too young to be actually called for service. Second, because the classification of those above 36 will involve the most claims for exemption and necessarily will be slower. To these of course must be added the fact that only a small proportion of the men physically fit for military service will fall in the ages above 37.

In his calculation preliminary to the forthcoming draft Gen. Crowder estimated the number of men to be obtained for the army of those from 19 to 20 inclusive at 1,121,634, while only 601,250 were expected to be obtained from those from 32 to 36. Estimate of the number to be obtained from 32 to 40 was 448,084. Hence the number expected from the ages of 19 to 20 and 32 to 36 will be about 1,500,000 apparently. This means that men of the advanced ages must be called and even these deferred classes possibly invaded ultimately.

Respite for Boys and Older Men.

The fact that the local boards will devote first attention to the men within the age limits of the call means, of course, that men of more than 36 and at least, will hear nothing from the Government after they register Thursday. What the next call will include or whether men over 36 will go ahead of boys under 19 is not decided.

Gen. Crowder issued a statement to-day to employers and other representatives of industry clearly and concisely outlining some of the fundamental duties which go with their share of responsibility in making the draft work out for the national good.

Emphasis is laid by Gen. Crowder on the need which the Government has for the advice and assistance of these men in making a proper classification of registrants. It is pointed out that the district boards cannot be expected to award

Continued on Eighth Page.

Thanks to the Fund Goes "Over the Top"

"A PACKAGE of tobacco was received by me quite a while ago and I have carried this card 'over the top' and in other dangerous places so I could send my thanks to the donor. With many, many thanks,

"ROLAND W. HINE,
Thirtieth Company, Second Battery, Sixth Regiment, U. S. M."

The foregoing card, addressed to Mme. Clerget, the singer, who has contributed of her talent to THE SUN TOBACCO FUND, has just been received. Other cards are published on page 5 this morning.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or collectors.

Scores in German Jails for Doubting "Victory"

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LONDON, Sept. 10.—According to news received in Basle, Switzerland, from behind the Rhine the recent speeches of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the German Crown Prince and others in an effort to raise the wavering morale of the population have been followed by brutal repressive measures against both soldiers and civilians who express doubt concerning a final German victory.

Scores of persons have been arrested and imprisoned in Berlin, Munich, Cologne and other places for stating that the war had been lost and that the German cause was in danger.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—Travellers from Germany report that thirty men of the Twenty-fifth Ersatz regiment who refused the other day to depart for the front were shot.

A soldier returning from the front to Oberhausen told in his shop that his regiment had been annihilated near Sappene and that he was sentenced to imprisonment for six years.

REDS TO FIGHT WITH GERMANY

Bolsheviks Pledge Russia in Action Against Allies and United States.

SEQUENCE OF CONSPIRACY

Archangel Government Is Uniting Loyal Russians and Is With Entente.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
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The Bolsheviks have signed a treaty of alliance with Germany against the Entente Allies, including the United States, according to reports forwarded to the State Department here by Ambassador Francis. An outline of the main clauses in this treaty was made public at the State Department here to-day.

Details included in the Ambassador's report were withheld, it was explained, for military reasons. The salient features of the treaty, which refers to Russia, although the Bolsheviks obviously are not in a position to pledge Russia to any pact, are as follows:

Russia agrees to fight against the Allies. Germany, in return for this, agrees to safeguard Russia against attack either by or through Finland. Russia agrees to pay Germany 6,000,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000,000 under normal exchange). Germany, in return, agrees to guarantee that the Russian coast and fishing fleets now in Russian waters shall not be molested after the expulsion of the Allies from Russian territory.

This development, admittedly, means that the Bolshevik leaders are now openly seeking to ally themselves with Germany against the Entente Allies and the United States. It is the logical outcome of the collusion between the German and the Bolshevik leaders of the Lenin and Trotsky stripe, it is explained, and it is understood that it had been foreseen here and in Entente capitals.

There is no disposition among officials, however, to regard this move as signifying that the Russian people are ready to join hands with Germany against the Allies.

All advice indicate that the Bolsheviks have virtually lost their hold on the Russian people and that this so-called treaty means nothing more than a conspiracy between the Germans and their Bolshevik agents, aimed alike at Russia and the Allies.

State Department officials say it cannot be said that the United States or the Allies are at war with the Bolsheviks because these nations can hardly be at war with a Government the existence of which they do not recognize.

Meanwhile advice to-day show that the Government of northern Russia in Archangel, which is representing the loyal Russians, has taken steps toward consolidating Russians against the common enemy. Boris Bakmetist, the Russian ambassador here, has received an important message from this Government, stating that its aim is a reunited and indivisible Russia and that it is at war with the German invaders.

The fact that the Russian Embassy here has established direct connection with this Government in Russia is regarded as a most significant development. It is the first time that the Embassy here has been in a position to exercise its functions on behalf of Russia since the fall of the Kerensky regime.

Alaskan Railroad to Open Monday.
SEWARD, Alaska, Sept. 10.—Some time to-night steel will meet steel between Seward and Anchorage and the Government's Alaska railroad will have been joined between the two points. The road will be opened formally Monday.

VENTS FRENCH set the standard of the world for quality. BUY FRENCH—Ad.

GERMANS PUSH LIBERALS FORTH IN PEACE MOVE

Von Hintze Suggests Retirement of Hertling in Favor of Dr. Solf.

SCHEIDEMANN IN FAVOR

Erzberger of Catholic Party Also Mentioned for Place in Ministry.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Sept. 10.—The rearrangement of the figures representing the "Central Empires on the political chess-board as a preliminary to the new German peace move which appears to be definitely under way is outlined in a despatch from Vienna in which it is stated that the German Foreign Secretary, Admiral von Hintze, discussed with the Austro-Hungarian Ministers the possibility and prospective chances of a new makeup of the German Imperial Government.

He suggested the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, who would be succeeded by Dr. W. Solf, the Colonial Secretary. In the new Government would be Philip Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, and Matthias Erzberger, the leader in the Reichstag of the Centrist, or Catholic party. Both Scheidemann and Erzberger have been prominent in previous attempts to bring about U-boat peace conferences.

Color is lent to this report by evidence which continues of the political crisis impending in Germany. Reports from Berlin via Holland say that the "majority parties in the Reichstag are holding a conference for the purpose of drafting a programme of war and peace aims which they will have the successor of Von Hertling adopt.

It would appear that these majority parties expect the formation of a Government which would seem to represent more nearly a parliamentary character, so that the Entente countries would be induced to negotiate for the purpose of "fraternalizing" the German people.

It is significant also that at the moment that Admiral von Hintze was conferring with the Austrian Premier a rumor was revived that Baron Burián would soon resign as the Austrian Foreign Minister and would be succeeded by Count Berchtold, who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the outbreak of the war.

The fact that Von Hertling's resignation appears to have been discussed as more than a possibility by Von Hintze, who always has been identified with the Pan-Germans, would suggest that the reactionary element had something to do in bringing about the Chancellor's resignation.

On the other hand, both Scheidemann and Erzberger, who are mentioned as probable members of a Solf Government, have publicly expressed views antagonistic to the Pan-German policy. Scheidemann has declared repeatedly in favor of a peace without annexations and Erzberger was responsible for the Reichstag peace resolution of July, 1917, which infuriated the Pan-Germans.

Says Defeat Is Not Final.
It asserts that the conversion of the German strategy from the offensive to the defensive does not in itself necessarily bring the adversary one step nearer to final victory. It condemns the faint hearts who read a great battle only from the point of view of the enemy communications, where victory follows victory, strategically and tactically striking Germany one annihilating blow after another.

The newspaper declares that whatever line the German command ultimately may choose for its final defensive front, Germany's armies, both strategically and tactically, will be in a position to hold such line permanently, come what may, against all the Entente's millions, including their Americans, and against all their superiority in arms and munitions. It will be hard, but it will be accomplished.

An article by Herr Baumbach, editor of the Pan-German weekly, Das Grossere Deutschland, in its issue of August 23, is remarkable in some of its passages, which show "political leadership."

Admits Failing of Morale.

It traces much of the present trouble back to the sins of omission of the unhappy Von Bethmann-Hollweg, but it is admitted that the German morale, both on the front and at home, has deteriorated in the last six months, while, on the other hand, morale has become increasingly important from the military point of view. The case is stated thus:

"Count the military point of view the situation in Germany might be worse in the event that it so shaped itself that the supreme command would fall back completely to the defensive. We have no way of reason to believe that such a situation is before us, but let us assume that it is."

"We have proved for some years in the west that even an immense superiority has not been able to force us out of defensive positions. In such defensive positions, therefore, we should be able to hold for an unlimited time."

Only Wants Opportunity.
"It is unthinkable that even the most confident hopes of final victory could permit the enemy in the long run to avoid considering whether the most terrible exertions and sacrifices can longer be justified in order to carry through principles which are not the enemy's monopoly or to regulate the affairs of

Continued on Second Page.

GERMAN TROOPS TOLD THEY MUST END RETREATS

Captured Order Warns That Practice of Giving Up Outpost Lines Is Fatal—Viewed as Evidence of Shaken Spirit.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 10.—One hesitates to lay too much stress upon reports of German disorganization and shaken morale, but there can be no possible doubt that conditions today are more widespread than ever before.

An order of the Fourth Division is emphatic against the practice of troops failing to hold the first line positions when ordered to do so. Apparently the German troops take advantage of the Ludendorff order that the observation and outpost zones are the real front line of resistance, and when they desert front lines that they have been told to hold they report the "evacuation of an outpost zone."

The captured order reads:

"A new outpost zone cannot be selected daily and the troops must hold the foremost line. The troops must understand this or they will retire against the wishes of the command and describe the ground which they have lost as an evacuated outpost zone. This cannot be permitted for tactical reasons and must not be allowed for moral reasons."

A letter sent by a German trooper to a younger soldier follows: "If you don't get your leave within three months take it yourself and get away. One of our men did that and got as far as Hagenau, when he was stopped and sent back to his unit, but when he arrived he got fourteen days leave at once without any punishment. I mean to do the same thing."

Many of those released from captivity in Russia were brought to this front with a promise that they would be employed on the lines of communication. Now they are being thrust into the firing line and bitterly resent it. Men going on leave are reported to gather up all the food that they can lay their hands on before starting to take it back to their families.

TRY TO BOLSTER
GERMAN NERVE

Teutonic Newspapers All Reflect Growing Uneasiness of the People.

EXPLAIN AWAY DEFEATS

Say Kaiser's Army Can Hold Out Forever in Defensive Against Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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THE HAGUE, Sept. 10.—All the German newspapers reflect growing uneasiness lest the German nerve should give way utterly under the eclipse of faith in the German supreme command. The Frankfurter Zeitung's leading article Sunday is an attempt to raise the spirits of its readers. It does not attempt to disguise the magnitude of the operations in the west, which, it says, have created for the Germans a military situation the seriousness of which is known to all. The Allies have succeeded in frustrating this year's German offensive campaign.

While not pretending to know the plans of the German supreme command, whether it cherishes hopes of attaining final military success on French territory or contemplates soon or late a voluntary termination of the offensive, the Zeitung says the Germans do not desire to deceive themselves in respect to what has occurred since. It is one thing to discontinue such a victorious campaign voluntarily for strategic reasons and another thing to do the same under the enemy's compulsion.

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Continued on Second Page.

NEW FOCH BLOW EXPECTED SOON

Military Experts on Both Sides Look for Employment of Americans.

ARMY INTACT AND READY

Enemy Striving Desperately to Stiffen Defences Against Impending Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LOSDOWN, Sept. 10.—Military commentators here intimate that the moment is arriving for the new blow by Marshal Foch. It is significant of the trend of military thought both on the allied and German sides that Col. Gaedke in Vorwarts points out that the biggest danger threatening the German armies at the present moment is that the great bulk of the American army, although known to be ready, has not yet been employed in large fighting.

In the region where the Americans are fighting with the French west of La Fere and in cooperation with the same movement from their lines north of the Vesle important progress was made to-day.

Ludendorff Offers Resistance.

It is evident, however, from the increased resistance of the Germans in this area that Gen. Ludendorff does not intend to allow his armies to be forced out of their powerful positions in the St. Gobain district until he has exhausted every resource.

North of this region, south of St. Quentin, there is also more German resistance than has been encountered up to this time. From La Fere to Gouzeaucourt the Allies are practically on what was the Hindenburg line. The Germans are resorting to powerful artillery actions in this region to check the Allied advance, but so far without material result.

The French have reached the line of the St. Quentin Canal, four miles south of St. Quentin, at Le Hamel, and have crossed it at several points further south. For some days direct railway connection between St. Quentin and Laon has been severed.

British Make Progress.

The British to-day, cooperating with the French in the operation to envelop St. Quentin, attacked between Gouzeaucourt and Epehy and made satisfactory progress. The Germans in this section are fighting now in the trenches which formed the rear line of the British defenses in March. The St. Quentin Canal is about four miles eastward from the furthest point of their advance.

The canal at Le Catelet runs underground and would not offer any obstacle to the advance of the tanks should the British succeed east of Epehy in breaking through the German defenses. The railway connecting Cambrai and St. Quentin runs north and south ten miles east of Le Catelet, and should soon be under the fire of the British artillery.

TURKES MAY FIGHT BULGARS.

Countries in Quarrel Over Division of Captured Territory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Information reached here to-day from a source usually reliable that Turkey has sent a large force to the border of Bulgaria, where trouble is brewing over division of territorial spoils of war. The possibility of open conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria is watched here with great interest, and is known to be causing serious misgivings at Berlin.

The revolutionary spirit is rife in the Bulgarian army and among the civilian population, according to reports. The Bulgarians want more territory and are determined to be determined to secure all of Serbia, and even a portion of Austria.

Americans Aiding in Flanking Movement Against Chemin des Dames.

FALL OF LA FERE SEEN

Germans' Hold on Armentieres Precarious and British Are Pressing Them.

LILLE BRITISH OBJECTIVE

Whole German Position in France Threatened by General Offensive.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Despite exceedingly bad weather, Marshal Foch's great operation against the Germans in and near what was formerly the Hindenburg line continued to-day with undiminished vigor, making as much progress as could be expected under the circumstances. Apparently the first step in the grand smash is to be the capture of St. Quentin, as the British, moving in from the north and northwest, approached to-day to about three miles of the city, while the French, coming up from the south and southwest, are within about two miles.

The Hindenburg line has become little more than a form of expression. It has been punctured, torn and overrun in so many places that it has practically no military value now, but some of the cities and villages that were upon it doubtless will be held tenaciously by the Germans for a while. The line as a line has ceased to exist. The British in the middle district and the French a little to the south of them both closed up the small remaining gaps before the line to-day. The British north of Epehy and the French at Hinnocourt.

Flanking Chemin des Dames.
Further to the south the French made additional progress in what promises to be one of the great operations of the year, the turning of the St. Gobain massif and the flanking of the famous Chemin des Dames. It is predicted that when these actions have been concluded, in conjunction with the British operations in the north in the Tynes district, the Germans will be in the uncomfortable position of having no place to go unless they leave France, and perhaps Belgium.

In this southern district, where the American contingent is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the French, the Allies have advanced as far as the Oise River along practically their whole front in that area; they are within two miles of La Fere, the fall of which now seems to be merely a matter of the French convenience, and are threatening dangerously the western end of the Chemin des Dames. A very little further advance along this line will make that famous position untenable for the Germans, as it will be effectively flanked.

The Americans, who are working with the French in this sector, are also conducting their operations at the end of the same operation from the region of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims. Naturally their progress in that region must depend on the advance by the French to the west.

See Fall of Armentieres.
In the greater events that are taking place in the south the situation in the north should not be overlooked. Field Marshal Haig to-night reports that in a "local operation" the British to-day made slight progress near Neuve Chapelle and Armentieres. In fact the hold of the Germans upon Armentieres has become so precarious that the fall of the city may be expected at any moment, and La Bassée, further to the south, is in almost the same state.

Apparently the British objective now is Lille, the great city which dominates the whole northern region. Should that be taken this year it is difficult to see how the Germans can avoid a wide retirement from the whole western part of Belgium, losing their small hold on the sea coast there. It is noteworthy that in an order of the day Field Marshal Haig is very optimistic over the outlook. He mentions that in four weeks the British alone have made 75,000 prisoners and captured 750 guns.

Flood to Stop Tanks.
Some of the German newspaper correspondents show anxiety over the situation caused by the British advance along the Scarpe in the region of the Aisne. The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, points out that a drive by the British from the apex of the wedge they have pushed into the line in that region would lead to the gates of Douai. The correspondent expresses the hope that artificial floods will be put in the way of the British to help stop the tanks.

Additional advice that fires are burning in Douai have been received, the correspondent of the Daily Mail on the British front now reporting them.